



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 7, 1920.  
RED POLITICAL ECONOMY  
MUNICIPAL REPRESSION  
THE MONOPOLY OF TARIFFS  
NO! NO! NO! POLICY OF CONGRESS  
LABOR AND ITS CRITICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 163—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.  
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirtieth Ave., Oakland.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoes—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangies Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcases Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albia Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1920

No. 14

## Red Political Economy

All the descendants and adherents of Karl Marx are particularly proud of their political economy, and their complete understanding of its principles. One of their pet inventions is the legend that "the rich are growing richer, and the poor poorer." The red professors of our universities have sought to prove the proposition by statistics. Scott Nearing is one of these red professors, standing ace-high with every Marxian disciple in this country. This is what he writes concerning statistics of union wage scales:

"Between 1907 and 1913 the hourly rates of wages increased from a percentage of 90 to a percentage of 100. From 1913 to 1919 the hourly rates of wages increased from a percentage of 100 to a percentage of 155. The full time week decreased during these years from a percentage of 103 in 1907 to a percentage of 95 in 1919. In short, the wage rate for a full time week increased from 92 in 1907 to a percentage of 100 in 1913, and 148 in 1919. These were the wage rates secured by unions at the expense of a terrific industrial struggle that involved hardship and loss for millions of workers. Most of these wage rates represent contracts signed between the unions and the bosses. While the union rates of wages for a full time week were increasing 48 per cent (1913 to 1919) the cost of living just failed to double. Therefore the purchasing power of the wages earned during a full time week at the union scale was considerably less in 1919 than it was in 1913. The American wage earners are frequently described as 'bread-winners.' A review of the facts suggests that it would be more accurate to call them 'bread-losers.'"

The evident purpose of the article is to prove by figures that trade unionism does not pay, and that very little if anything is gained by the industrial struggles of the organized workers. It is therefore pertinent to consider how the Red Professor seeks to demonstrate the fact.

It is to be noted that the professor is so learned that he cannot make his figures understandable by the average worker. First he omits to explain what he means by his first statement: "Between 1907 to 1919 the hourly rates of wages increased from a percentage of 90 to a percentage of 100." Does he mean that on the average the hourly rates of wages under the period increased on an average between from 90 to 100 per cent. Of course he does not, he means to say that if the wages at a certain date (he does not give it) are assumed to be 100 (possibly in 1913) then the hourly rates of wages advanced from 90 in 1907 to 100 in 1913. The next statement, interpreted in the same way, would mean that from 1913 to 1919 the hourly rates of wages increased from 100 to 155. If the increases of the two periods are added, the hourly rates of wages between 1907 and 1919 increased from 90 to 155, or 65 points, corresponding to an increase, figured in percentages, of 72 per cent and a fraction. The Professor does not attempt to combine the increases for the two periods, but starts out immediately to give figures for the weekly full time rate of wages for the same periods, which if combined will make the increase 56 points, or, on a percentage basis, 60 per cent and a fraction. This result indicates the well-known fact, that full time wages are less than hourly wages. After thus presenting his figures in such unintelligent

fashion, he philosophizes over the cost in time and organized effort of labor unions to obtain these increases. The Professor forgets the important fact that once the higher level of wages is reached it stays there for all time to come and becomes a permanent gain, even if it costs some years of effort to gain the higher level.

As for the increased cost of living, the important fact is neglected in the discussion that, all wages are not spent for the same standard of living as pertained in 1907. The standard of living, notwithstanding the increase in prices met in 1919, is much higher, wherefore the final conclusion of Professor Nearing that the bread-winners are bread-losers is contradicted by the universal sentiment of all wage-earners that they, notwithstanding the increased cost of living, would not go back to the old wage and working conditions of 1907.

### THE PUBLIC AND STRIKES.

There is a movement on foot throughout the country to organize that portion of the population of the country commonly referred to as "the public" to break strikes that operate to its detriment, that is, such as public utilities. The idea is to have bankers and business men volunteer to perform the service which the strikers refuse to perform. Back of the scheme is the National Chamber of Commerce and in theory it is a beautiful plan, but in practice it will be found to be a huge joke. A banker or business man may take the place of a striker for a few days as a diversion, but when it comes to performing hard labor for any length of time it will be found that not one in a thousand of them possesses enough public spirit and patriotism to go through with the work. Whenever a big strike occurs the big newspapers express much concern about the harm being done to "the public." If that term means anything at all it means all of the people not directly involved in one way or another in the strike either as employer or employee. If the interest of the public is a matter of so much concern then the thing for the public to do is to interest itself in matters that are likely to lead to strikes by becoming familiar with the issues involved and ascertaining the facts before a strike takes place. This the public has never done and as a consequence has almost invariably lined up with the employer and against the worker in such contests purely as a result of selfish considerations. The public has no right to force injustice upon either party simply to avoid inconvenience for itself. It was William H. Vanderbilt who said: "The public be damned! I'm not running this road for the benefit of the public. I'm running it for my own benefit." Labor does not feel that way about it. Labor concedes that the public has an interest in every industrial enterprise, but labor also insists that the public must be fair and reasonable in its demands upon the workers and must not, by coercive laws or otherwise, enforce unjust conditions upon the workers. If this latest scheme shall result in the public becoming more familiar with the facts relating to industrial relations then it shall have served some good purpose. Otherwise it will be a complete failure, and the chances are strongly in favor of the latter.

### MUNICIPAL REPRESSION.

San Francisco, Cal.,  
May 5, 1920.

Editor Labor Clarion,  
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Fire Commission and the Board of Education seem to be obsessed with the old monarchical idea that coercion is the only way to make people good—that force, fear and subjugation (in other words tyranny) is the best method to maintain discipline and efficiency.

Such thoughts belong to long passed and discarded ages. It is an old saying that large bodies move slowly, and as governments are the largest and most important institutions we have, it is necessary that all changes should be made with caution; but that does not justify being immovable. We have innumerable instances in recent history of the management of penal institutions, police departments, and many industrial institutions that have disproved this ancient conception. It takes big men and women to be able to set aside their personal ego in places of authority and become one of the whole and take an impartial view of all concerned.

That old idea worked best when the great mass was ignorant, but it has all the elements of resentment and discord with intelligent people, and produces one of two distinct characteristics—rebellion and opposition or a cowardly submission, a lower individuality and the loss of initiative and inspiration.

Now, what are our educational institutions for but to train the young mind to arrange its thinking faculties logically and systematically to meet the problems of life and to inspire it with independence, character and initiative.

How can our teachers perform their first and most important duty of inspiring the young to high and lofty ideals if the Board of Education insists on subjecting them to mere automatons.

Preservation of life is the first law of nature. The teachers must be assured of income before they can give their whole selves to the pupils. When that is denied them they are compelled to take action to secure it. That brings them into a new field of study. It is something new to them, so naturally they go to that institution that has developed that economic study—the trade union movement.

The Board of Education and the Fire Commission may put a ban on them, just like the kings and monarchs of old, but these officials will go down beneath the progress of our age, just as the kings of the past have gone, only more speedily.

Keep this in mind. This city held several charter elections to—and finally did—concentrate administrative authority in one man. He is responsible for all omissions or commissions of all departments, and there can be no evasions of responsibility.

THOS. E. ZANT,  
112 Valencia St.

### MONEY IN CORN PRODUCTS.

For the first three months of this year earnings of the Corn Products Refining Company jumped to \$9 a share. During the same period last year this stock earned \$3.25 a share.



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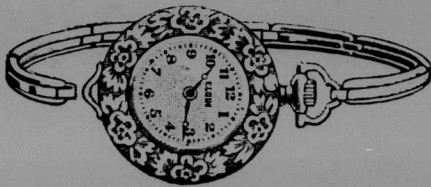
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## THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

By John E. Bennett.

(Continued)

### The Monopoly of Tariffs.

As the population of the savage tribe increases within the boundary of its country, difficulty is experienced in feeding the people through the accustomed sources of food supply,—wild life. For it is a law of Nature that the human increases his population faster than wild food replenishes. Scarcity of food will press some of the tribe out to new fields,—emigration; but the conservative instinct of man has always made this form of relief of congestion insufficient to keep numbers of the community within the wild food supply in savagery, or within the power of initiative to provision in civilization. Hence the tribe must change its method of getting livings to a higher form, and the mind is thus pressed to a greater degree of activity. This necessity moves the tribe from hunters to herders; and population still increasing, the form of industry is again changed from herding to agriculture.

Agriculture entails still higher forms of industry, and there comes forth barter and artificing. Sites of exchange spring up, and these in turn become cities with populations engaged in mechanical and professional occupations. Initiative in the cities where the people are in close contact rises more rapidly than in the country, and this draws to the cities surplus population of the country. The farmer having more children than the farm will support, the bright boys and girls of the farmer go to the city to find work. In the early stages of the town the farms are able to furnish a market for the town's output, and the products of the farms feed the town. But as population in the city increases, the farms are not able to produce food enough to supply the city, and they are not able to use all the articles which the town makes.

This condition forces the city to extend its business beyond the borders of the Nation, to send thence its manufactures, and to bring thither food to aid in supplying the people. Not to be able to do this freely means to condemn some of the people of the city to famine,—those succumbing being those who are least able to cope with their environment, that is, possessing the least initiative, though probably having the most physical strength,—in other words, the working classes.

What Nature means by this operation is that as the mind arises to be able more highly to co-operate with others, the zone of such co-operation must widen; and an ever larger number of people must be brought within its influence. This is by virtue of the first natural law in sociology, the law of Progress. Monopoly, however, thwarts this process by constructing tariffs at the border of the country of the foreign people who must receive the city's goods; the purpose of the tariff is to prevent the city's goods from coming in, hence, as a result, to prevent other products in exchange from going out to the city's succor.

If the exchange in question was one of barter whereby the manufactures of the city might be placed directly in the hands of those foreigners who had food and wanted machinery, it would be very apparent that foreign imports were a benefit to the receiving people. For then not alone would satisfaction attend receipt of the goods, but there would be a manifest export of goods immediately offsetting the imported goods, to the production of which exported goods the imported goods would give rise. But barter is not the method employed. The city's goods must first find sale for money, before their translation into food to be shipped out can be effected. Money is one of the instrumentalities attained by culture, its purpose being to facilitate exchange. But it is the quality of the Protective System to turn every good to evil. It is by rea-



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## How to Read Your Gas Meter

If you will look at your gas meter, you will notice three dials. That on the left hand, marked 100 thousand, registers 10,000 cubic feet of gas from one figure to the next. The middle dial, marked 10 thousand, registers 1000 cubic feet from one figure to the next. The dial on the right, marked 1 thousand, registers 100 cubic feet from one figure to the next.

In reading, note the direction in which the pointers move, as indicated by the arrows, and set down the reading from LEFT to RIGHT, using the figure that the hand has last passed, unless the hand just covers the figure.

Suppose, for instance, that the pointer on the left hand dial rests nearest the figure 5, that on the middle dial nearest 3, and that on the right hand dial nearest 2; the whole reading, then, is 53,200 cubic feet. And that represents the total consumption of gas registered by that meter. Now, subtract from that the total amount registered at last month's reading and you have your consumption of gas for the month. Apply the rate per 1000 cubic feet and you know the amount of your gas bill.

TRY READING YOUR OWN METER. You will find it is very easy to take periodic readings and keep a check on your gas consumption.

Should the Company's meter-reader make an error and over-read or under-read your meter, the mis-readings will automatically correct themselves the following month, and your next bill will be correspondingly less, or more, and no real injustice done to either the consumer or the Company.

## PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

San Francisco District

445 Sutter Street

San Francisco



son of the necessity of first finding sale for money of the city's goods, that the demand for tariff arises, and its establishment is made possible. To find sale for a product is to attain co-operation with society, and it is the quality of monopoly to prevent this. Through monopoly in its various forms the people of the foreign country have been rendered very largely non-co-operative; and there is a struggle among them under a general state of pressure for opportunity to "do business," to "get a job," to "secure patronage." It is the presence of this force, and of this perennial condition—save when it is relieved by war—always in Protective Society, which has driven man from place to place over the earth until it was finally settled up by civilization.

This scarcity of opportunity in the foreign country causes the erection of the tariff walls, in the endeavor to hold such opportunity for co-operation as exists in the country to the people of the country. The "home market" is believed to be an asset of the home people, which, anyone from the outside selling in, results in less possible sales to those within the country. It is assumed that without such sales being made by manufacturers within to the people of the country, the manufacturers could not employ the laborers, and these would starve. Hence we have under this phase of the Protective System the quandary that the people of Germany must starve if they cannot ship goods to the people of France, and the people of France must starve if they receive them.

A country that receives goods from abroad therefore, is seemingly a country that is being injured; for the "balance of trade" is against it. Under the frightful distortion of the Protective System it actually is made to appear that a country which is sending away its wealth is thereby enjoying prosperity; and the country which is receiving it is in consequence succumbing to adversity.

The peoples of different countries buy goods with goods. For goods that come in such people have nothing wherewith to pay save goods they send out; hence the greater the imports the greater must be the exports. The employment of labor in a country is not lessened but increased by large imports. When we find tariffs extracting from the people of a country payment of a bounty—the difference between the prices of the domestic and foreign article if there were no tariffs—in order to maintain in place an industry which but for such bounty would not exist, such payment is a tribute rendered by the oppressed to Privilege. And the oppression is more keen when it is realized that by thus paying to keep away from themselves cheaper and better goods, they are thereby holding down their industry and employment through keeping out of existence industries which would naturally exist to produce goods to pay for the imported goods, which but for the tariffs would enter. The tariff, while drawing coin from the foreign shipper, and seemingly a charge upon him, is really a collection from the "protected people," who pay in higher prices, not to the State as the foreign shipper does, but to the tariff monopolist, who thus is empowered to extort.

So we find in Tariff monopoly the domestic manufacturer using the force of the State to prevent manufacturers across the border from exercising their rights to co-operate with society within the nation; and also to deny like rights to persons within the nation from whom the margin of higher price is extorted, in order that he, collecting from such domestic consumer a higher price, may thereby have more than his rights to such co-operation.

We have seen, as in the case of England in 1846, with a population of thirteen millions, lifted by free trade out of famine, and given enormous manufactures and the mightiest shipping in the

world, making it possible for forty millions to subsist upon an area slightly larger than the State of New York, even with sixty-six per cent of that area practically idle, its value being held out of use. Yet it was not within the power of free trade to meet with occupation the increase of the country's population. England suffered severely the bane of unemployment, getting rapidly worse since 1880 up until the outbreak of the war; and the population of Ireland was thereby largely driven into emigration. The effacement of Tariff monopoly alone will not suffice. For Tariff monopoly is but one of the train of privileges which moves in the cortege of Monopoly of Land.

The ignorance which sustains tariff monopoly is ignorance of the nature of the State, and the belief that a body of people dwelling upon one area may be benefited by harming a body of people dwelling upon another area. This is an assumption distinctly against Nature, for people, wherever they reside, can only be furthered by helping each other. Economic benefit, like human happiness, is not direct; it is reflex. It only can be acquired through others. And Nature has so schemed it that for one to attain benefit the other must first be benefited. You do not receive your wages until you have done the work, nor your pay until you have delivered the goods. You cannot be happy unless those about you are happy. Tariffs, however, are based upon the other principle: that you prosper through depriving others. In the narrow case of the individual there are instances where this would seem to be the fact. The Privileged all stoutly believe it a correct doctrine. But it is the doctrine of brigandage and piracy. Prosperity so acquired is not sound, and never secure. Always violence is at its end, and when applied to a nation it debauches in war. The territorial boundary is altogether political; it is not economic. Its quality is not to shut away one mass of people from co-operating with another mass, but to designate to each the particular political establishment, or government, to which they respectively owe obedience in the maintenance of order. Tariff monopoly, however, perverts this harmless and necessary instrument of public order, this invisible national boundary line, into a weapon of terrible injury to the race, a cudgel and a goad whereby millions are prodded, and driven into famine and war.

#### The Monopoly of Highways.

Every strip of land open to all persons to move upon, whether they proceed by foot or carriage, or whether they pay or not for passage, and every strip of land employed to move for the use of such persons any substance or property whatsoever, is a public way. All railroads and tramways carrying the public are public highways. So all pipe lines for the transfer of fluids, or pole lines for the transmission of electricity, such as are not devoted to private uses, are public ways.

The ownership and maintenance of a public way is a function of the State; and where the State does not perform the service, it merely fails in its duty. A private operator, no matter how long he is in possession of such way, can

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acquire no title thereto. He is merely its custodian, suffered to retain it until the State awakens to its duty, and proceeds to fill its function.

The State derives its powers and duties in this regard from the first and third laws of Nature in sociology—Progress and Self-preservation. For men to progress, and to serve society whereby they get their livings, it is necessary that they come into contact with each other—mind with mind. As they are not in one spot, but are distributed over the earth, to attain such contact it is necessary that they shall pass from place to place, not only in their persons, but in any expression of their minds, as goods or intelligence. In going hence they have a right to proceed orderly, in obedience to the second law of Nature in sociology—Order. For every natural law gives a natural right. That is to say, they have a right to go without trespassing upon anyone's property, or in subservience to anyone's permission. Order is in charge of the State, whose duty it is to maintain it. Hence it becomes the obligation of the State to mark the line upon the land over which persons may pass as of right. That different thoroughfares may be adapted to different methods, vehicles or materials of transportation, does not alter the character of the highway. That, for instance, one way may be fitted to vehicles with flat tires, while another is fitted to vehicles with flanged tires, does not make the flanged-tired road a private way, while the asphalted road beside it is a public way.

And while it is the duty of the State to own the highway, it is also its duty to keep it in condition for use. It must grade and pave the highway; it must fit it to move upon it such vehicles as may appropriately use it. If this requires steel tracks, steel tracks should be laid. If it requires steel pipes, such should be installed, and they should be administered and kept in proper condition.

Having done this, however, the functions of the State end. The highways are not intended for use of the State but for use of the people. The State has therefore no right to conduct utilitarian business upon them—business consisting of serving persons in their economic ends. All persons have equal rights upon the highway. All those who wish to engage in traffic, rendering their services to others, have like right to do so. It is the duty of the State to see that they are admitted to the highway under equal conditions, and that the services which they perform do not obstruct others in similar performance. Persons have a right to compete in carriage upon the highway, and where such is undertaken the public have the right to such competition. Mergers of such concerns, therefore, may not be tolerated upon the highways. Such would be a misuse of the right. It is not true that use of the highways is a "natural monopoly," as is sometimes asserted in justification of Highway monopoly. No such thing as natural monopoly exists. All monopolies are unnatural, and are perversions. Utilitarian business conducted upon the highways is simply the conduct of a business whose structure is not static, as is the case with a store on a corner, but which uses its space by moving its structure or substance over it.

(To be continued.) (Copyright, 1920.)

President Gompers struck the keynote of labor when he said: "We yield to no man in public office or out, in our loyalty to the constitution and institutions of this country; no self-respecting man has questioned or dare question that loyalty. We are for evolution not revolution; for ballots, not bullets; for a majority rule, not class dictatorship of Bolshevism, plutocracy or of the profiteer."

#### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will be new, with one exception. "Doc" Baker, the noted protean artist, will appear in the elaborate revue "Flashes." He is indisputably the fastest lighting change artist in the world. Although protean work has been for many years and is always more or less mystifying, "Flashes" is an entirely original production along these lines. It is a revue, colorful and beautiful to the eye. In addition to "Doc" Baker the cast includes Polly Walker, Bud and Jack Pearson and eight fashion girls. Scenically the producers have spared nothing and the costuming is unusually elaborate. Ernestine Myers and Paisley Noon appropriately style themselves Interpreters of Terpsichorean Art. They have conceived an entirely new programme which is executed in the highly artistic manner their respective and joint ability demands of them. Wallis Clark, who is probably one of the best character actors on the English speaking stage and who will be remembered for his fine impersonation of Scrooge in the one-act play taken from Charles Dickens' "Christmas Carol," will appear in a one-act play by George A. Carlin and Howard Lindsay, entitled "What We Want Most." It is a new treatment of selfishness and the thirst for power. Frank De Voe and Harry Hosford will present excerpts from musical comedy. De Voe is a fine vocalist and Hosford a sterling pianist. Their contribution is an artistic combination of travesty, songs, chatter and fun. Irving Newhoff and Dode Phelps announce their offering as Fragment Tunes From the Garden of Melody. The songs were written for them by

William B. Friedlander, and Newhoff and Phelps do full justice to them. William Cutty is a genuine artist and formerly was one of the famous Six Musical Cuttys. Every moment of his offering, which is called "I've a Terrible Lot to Be Thankful For," is well worth while. The Rinaldo Brothers will give a series of poses depicting well-known statues. They will also engage in a hand-to-hand balancing routine and difficult gymnastics. The only holdover in this novel and thoroughly enjoyable bill will be "Vic" Quinn, assisted by George Kreer, Frank Farnum and the Memphis Five, in their successful jazz dancing act.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She can not go on strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.



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**"NO! NO! NO! POLICY OF CONGRESS.**  
By President Gompers in American Federationist  
America must get rid of its veto Congress and elect an action Congress.

The "no" Congress must give place to a "yes" Congress.

The present Congress has done little except to apply the brakes and say "no" to one constructive proposal after another.

There must be a Congress which will turn its face to the task confronting the American citizenship in the true spirit of American institutions. A constant genius for accomplishment must replace an ill-considered mania for restriction and coercion.

America has things to do. It is confronted by enormous obligations requiring positive action. This action has been delayed too long.

One of the intolerable and hated things that was crushed in Germany with the exit of the kaiser and the downfall of his regime, was the "verboten" idea in government. "Forbidden," "thou shalt not," these were watchwords and accursed words in the old Germany. They signified the existence of a power which had the right to deny to others rights and privileges which it could grant to the elect and the favored. It was the right to bestow opportunities by favor, unequally.

Repress, repress, repress! From whence comes this sullen mood of legislators, this brutal attitude of great wealth? It comes from the deep-rooted desire of those who possess great power to keep that power and to surrender nothing to those who toil and give service to the world.

There is no thought that all legislators and all possessors of power and wealth are of this mould. But deaf indeed is he who hears not the rising rumble of combat and aggressiveness from those who are of that mould and who are all too many for the good of our land and of our humanity.

When the labor movement of America warns against repression and coercion and reaction it speaks for the welfare of the Nation. It speaks for the liberties of great masses of toiling men and women—the only voice they have, the only expression that can carry the longing of their hearts and the convictions of their souls to the ears of the world.

The labor movement of America does speak and it must be heard.

It speaks for progress.

It speaks for established institutions.

It speaks for equality of opportunity.

It speaks for the rights of men and women and of children.

It speaks for the one thing that can save the world and bring solace to its weary spirit.

It speaks in measured denunciation of every vestige of autocracy.

And it speaks with a determination to leave no stone unturned to bring fruition and realization to its aspirations.

Where the effort is made in industry to crowd men and women backward and downward, we will resist and resist and resist, for it is better to resist and lose than never to have resisted.

Where the effort is made in the halls of Congress and legislatures we will resist and resist and resist.

We will resist with all our power the re-election of those who have been false to the truth which humanity placed in them.

We will resist with all our strength those who have accepted the suffrages of men and women who day by day give service to the country through the toil and thought of their hands and brains and who have then cast aside the obligation to court favor at the hand of greed.

We will resist with equal vigor those who have, without thought and without price turned their minds in legislative work into the channels of yesterday and the methods of centuries now dead.

These we will resist as unworthy of America,

as unworthy of the manhood and womanhood of our country, as false to our needs and hopes and aspirations, and as incapable of responding to the thought of our time.

There must be progress. There must be positive action. There must be forward motion. There must be an end to negation, an end to repression, an end to that which holds back and thrusts downward the head and the heart of the people of our land.

The American Federation of Labor has called upon the working people of our country to go into the primaries and into the elections, visiting stinging rebuke and defeat upon those who have been deaf to the needs and the wishes of the great masses of our people. At this hour, early in the great struggle as it is, the response is amazing and inspiring. The heart of the Nation beats as it beat in the stirring days of 1918.

There is a purpose and determination—a non-partisan purpose to send up to speak for us men who will speak the speech that is in us, who will answer to the throb of the Nation's heart, who will act in accord with the big purpose and idealism of true American character.

This struggle is the struggle of the American people to shut off forever the encroaching forces of political and industrial reaction.

The struggle is a struggle of America to register a great determination not to be misrepresented.

Party and pronouncement of the past count for nothing. Records and deeds are the measures of men today. By what they have done ye shall know them, and knowing them, mark them for defeat and rebuke!

This is America's great testing of spirit and purpose.

This is America's opportunity to bring joy to the soul of freedom.

Defeat every enemy!

Elect those who are true!

Solidarity and unity of purpose today can only mean a magnificent advance for human freedom, a definite measure of progress won and held for all time and for all humanity!

Cultivate a just moderation. Learn to reconcile order with change, stability with progress. This is a wise conservatism; this is a wise reform. Rightly understanding these terms, who would not be a conservative? Who would not be a reformer? A conservative of all that is good; a reformer of all that is evil; a conservative of knowledge; a reformer of ignorance; . . . a conservative of that divine order which is found only in movement; a reformer of those earthly wrongs and abuses which spring from a violation of the great law of human progress.—Charles Sumner.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

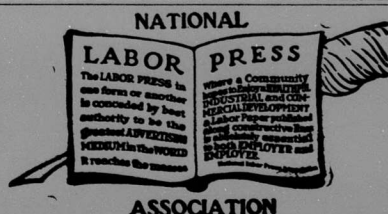


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ASSOCIATION

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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1920.

The enemies of the American Federation of Labor, radicals and plutocrats, profess to see a "split" in the labor forces and defeat of the non-partisan program of the American Federation of Labor, by reason of the rivalry between labor's friends for its indorsement. Indeed, it is a good sign for the victory of labor, that it has many friends, and that they all are seeking its support. It is only the avowed enemies of the American labor movement who will find the united opposition of all labor, and when, as in California, only two friends of labor, are contesting for support for President, labor is mighty lucky indeed.

The National Chamber of Commerce delegates at Atlantic City who hissed and hooted Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, who had been invited by their officers to address the gathering, clearly displayed the stuff they are made of and demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that there is not a spark of the democratic spirit in them. They also indicated clearly that they are not men. They are merely animals that have been trained to walk upright as men, and these are the creatures who desire to control industrial and commercial affairs!

"Private individuals," says Arthur Brisbane, "couldn't and wouldn't carry the mails honestly and cheaply. The Government did it. Private owners of railroads prove that they can't manage the roads efficiently and that they won't manage them honestly—Rock Island and New Haven, for instance." This leads us to conclude with Brisbane: "That being the case, as the country must have railroads, the country will have to own and manage them." There Brisbane stops, but labor should go further and continue the logic thus: "The Government ran the railroads and gave them up, hence some agency must be found that will operate the railroads honestly and cheaply." The railroad men say they will do so. Therefore the people of this country must try the Plumb Plan.

## Labor and Its Critics

Labor is being criticised these days in quarters where heretofore there has been the friendliest of feeling toward the organized workers. This condition of affairs is very largely due to misunderstanding on the part of the critics, yet the hurtful influences it has are not in the least minimized because the criticism is not entirely justifiable, and it behooves members of unions to take this fact into account or dire consequences may follow. There are throughout the country at the present time many unauthorized strikes, that is to say, strikes that have not the sanction or approval of the organizations to which the workers on strike owe allegiance. The strikers have gone out in direct violation of the laws of their organizations, and particularly in the railroad strike, the public has been aroused against them and many men are now in a mood to approve the enactment of repressive laws that will in the future be very harmful to the organized workers in their efforts to better their conditions.

There can be no justification for any man ignoring any law in a democratically conducted institution, because he has within his power the means of cancelling bad laws if he can convince a majority that a law is really bad. If he cannot convince a majority then the chances are that he is mistaken and that the law is not half so bad as he thinks it is. At any rate if one law of an organization can be ignored because it interferes with the desires of some, then by the same token any other law, or all laws, can be treated in a similar manner whenever they become inconvenient to obey. Follow out this scheme of things to its logical conclusion and you have a condition of absolute anarchy without any laws whatever to govern the conduct of members, and surely those who believe that the human race is ready to accept anarchy can not be very numerous in the trade-union movement or elsewhere in the world where sane men and women dwell.

At any rate it is a condition, not a theory, that we are up against. The labor movement is losing prestige and power and influence because of the unwise action of a mere handful of members in going out on unauthorized strikes. The general public, not being able to distinguish between the legitimate labor movement and the crazy-patch crowd that plunges in rough-shod like a bull in a china shop, blames the trade-union movement as a whole for such affairs, and those who desire the destruction of organization among the workers are not slow to take advantage of this state of affairs and are constantly spreading their propaganda in the places it will have the most influence. That this is true cannot be denied by any trade unionist who has his eyes open and is capable of seeing things as they really are. Under such circumstances it becomes the duty of all those in the labor movement who are earnest and sincere in their desire to see the workers forge ahead and improve their lot in life to see to it that this condition of affairs is altered and that the irresponsible radical who provokes such hurtful actions is promptly and effectively squelched. The silly assertions and arguments of radicals in meetings should not be allowed to go unanswered. The policy of ignoring them on the ground that if allowed to go on they will hang themselves is a failure. While it is true that they will ultimately hang themselves if given enough rope, it is also true that they can accomplish a great amount of harm before that time arrives, and we are living in a period where the labor movement cannot afford to allow even a little bit of harm to be done to it through unwise conduct on the part of the membership. The world is not normal now and policies which could be used without fear under normal conditions may now result in disaster. It is because of this fact that greater care should be taken in pointing out to the membership the fallacy of the philosophy of the dreamer no matter how well intentioned he may be.

The radical can be tolerated as a member, but his crazy doctrines must not be tolerated for a second these days, because "These are times that try men's souls." They are strenuous, perplexing, critical times for the men and women who must earn their bread in the sweat of their brows and strong unions are needed in order to be able to weather the raging storm.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

William Short, the editor of the new radical weekly, *The Rank and File*, in one trisyllabic word expounds his whole mental make-up, and can be classified by any student of the human species as unerringly as a Zoologist classifies a specimen of the family of gallina. In his editorial entitled "May Day" he expresses himself thus: "This May Day of 1920 finds the working people of America gloriously discontented with ancient injustices," etc. "Gloriously" that is the word that contains all his philosophy. To the red all human misery is "glorious."

What we admire most in our hero doughboys is their wonderful self-effacement. Boastfulness has always, in Europe, been held to be the chief characteristic of the Americans. But the conduct of our doughboys abroad and at home is the greatest object lesson in history, disproving signally a supposed national characteristic, which in fact never existed in the real American, but was impressed upon Europe through the boastfulness of European immigrants in letters to their relatives. This is the moral benefit of America's participation in the war. A nation can not be judged by its immigrants but by its native-born. The spirit of America is better understood today than ever before and in the great future the spirit of America shall assist in fructifying the tree of freedom and democracy in Europe. This is the true mission of American foreign politics.

If you are wondering why the cost of living is so high just scan these figures and see if they furnish you a clue to follow up in your search for a reason. Senate Document No. 259 shows us the practical side of "100% Americanism" by revealing to us some "100% Americans." One steel company, according to this document which is based upon returns to the Treasury Department, in the year 1917, after paying its excess profit tax, made 212,584% profits, its net income being \$14,549,952 on a capital stock of \$5000. Senate Document No. 259 also reveals that during 1917 net profits were reported by dry goods stores as high as 9826%, coal companies as high as 7856%, meat packers as high as 4244%, furniture makers as high as 3295%, flour mills as high as 2628%, canners (fruit and vegetables) as high as 2032%, woolen mills as high as 1770%, building contractors as high as 1390%.

Albert Rhys Williams states in *The Rank and File* that the Russian people are all "internationalists" and instead of inquiring regarding any new measure "how will it benefit the interests of my country" they are doing the reverse and say instead, "in what way will this measure benefit the interests of the working class of America, France, England, Germany and the rest of the world." In conformity with this principle the Russians will not accept machinery, harvesters or other implements, of which they are reported to be in great need, from countries that exploit or unduly sweat labor. And to be sure of the fact, such goods from this country, "will have to bear the O. K. of a committee of American socialists." It is sentimental stories like these which are presumed to influence American workers to embrace sovietism. It is a question, though, if the committee of American socialists will accept the "union labels" of the American Federation of Labor as proof of decent workmanship, or if the committee will insist upon the I. W. W. label. We would like to get some information on this point from any Red agency able to give it.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Motorist (arrested for speeding)—A fine morning, isn't it Judge?

Judge—It is. Ten dollars, to be exact.—*The Home Sector*.

Tourist—My good friend, do you earn your living by simply trapping and skinning animals?

Trapper—Yep! It runs in the family. I got a brother in Philadelphia in the same business.

Tourist—In Philadelphia?

Trapper—Yes! He owns one o' them apartment houses.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

Sweeping his long hair back with an impressive gesture, the visitor faced the proprietor of the film studio, according to a current story. "I would like to secure a place in your moving picture company," he said.

"You are an actor?" asked the film man.

"Yes."

"Had any experience acting without audiences?"

A flicker of sadness shone in the visitor's eyes as he replied: "Acting without audiences is what brought me here."—*The Christian Register*.

"Nigger," warned one, "don't mess wid me, 'kase when yo' do yo' shuah is flirtin' wid de hearse."

"Don't pesterate me, nigger," replied the other, shaking his fist. "Don't fo'ce me to press dis upon yo', 'kase if I does, I'll hit yo' so hard I'll separate yo' from amazin' grace to a floatin' opportunity."

"If yo' mess wid me, nigger," cried the first, showing the whites of his eyes, "I'll jes' make one pass, and dere'll be a man patten' yo' in de face wid a spade tomorrow mornin'.—Everybody's.

The critic seemed struck with the picture. "This snow-storm painting is very fine indeed," he said to the artist. "It almost makes me feel cold to look at it."

"Yes, it must be realistic," admitted the other. "A fellow got into my studio one day in my absence, looked at the picture, and unconsciously put my fur coat on before he went out."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Jenkins and his best girl were motoring a considerable distance to see one of the last-round Cup-ties, and the margin of time was very short.

With about twelve miles to go, he bade defiance to all police traps and, turning to the girl of his heart, exclaimed: "We're going at fifty miles an hour. Are you brave, dear?"

The girl, as she swallowed a quantity of dust, replied with emotion: "Yes, dear; I'm full of grit!"—*London Tit-Bits*.

A captain from one of the Southern states met a negro soldier in France whom he had known in civil life, and greeted him with: "Well, Sam, how are you making it over here?"

Sam replied: "So far everything has been all right, but I don't know how it will be when I get up in the front line trenches."

To which the captain responded: "Oh, don't let that worry you. All you need to do when you get there is to zigzag."

About a month later the captain, in going through a base hospital, came upon Sam and said: "Well, Sam, what are you doing here. What happened to you?"

Sam promptly replied: "Don't know, Captain, but I guess I must have been zigging when I should have been zagging."—*American Legion Weekly*.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### "NOR DIRT HIS OWN INSIDE."

"If down his throat a man should choose,  
In fun to jump or slide,  
He'd scrape his shoes against his teeth,  
Nor dirt his own inside.  
But if his teeth were lost and gone,  
Nor any stump to scrape upon,  
He'd see at once how very pat  
His tongue lay there by way of mat,  
And he would wipe his feet on that."

—Edward Cannon.

### THE JUDGE IS FUNNY.

Judge Gary of the steel trust is developing into a first-class funny man.

At the annual meeting of trust stockholders, the judge said that "our" men generally do not belong to labor unions, and that "we stand for the open shop, which permits a man to work when and where he pleases upon terms mutually agreed upon, whether he does or does not belong to a labor union."

And then the judge forgets his plea for individual bargaining and hints that he may establish company "unions" in the steel trust. He said:

"Much consideration of late has been given the subject of shop committees whereby groups of men may present to the management for discussion and decision any question relating to employment conditions."

In one instance the judge calls for individual bargaining with workers and in the next instance he says workers can unite and suggest that the terms are not acceptable.

We often read the query: "What are the California women doing with the ballot?" We think the answer is, They are monopolizing it. As proof of this we submit the following from a postal card received this morning: "The women certainly know a good thing and how to use it. As I stepped into the voting booth at 2:30 this afternoon, May 4th, I found five women election officers presiding, and on inquiring if there were no men election clerks was told very sweetly that they had been sent away. The registry clerk must have known me for she called me by name and asked if I didn't want a Republican ticket. To her surprise I said: 'No, I want a Democratic ticket.' I got it, but in addition a very crushing look that meant as much as saying, 'What a fool you are.' It took me some minutes to mark twenty-six names, and as I deposited my ballot I was asked sarcastically, 'Have you voted?' Just as I wanted to leave the booth a young gentleman was assisting a lady on two crutches to get into the booth. She was so heavy that it took our united efforts to get her through the narrow door. Under the circumstances, who could have blamed me if I hadn't voted to keep Childers off the Democratic delegation. I know now that if I want to vote again I shall have to vote early in the morning or late in the evening, if I am to enjoy the experience and not feel sheepish about the exercise of my rights as a sovereign American citizen."

The taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement.—Franklin.



**EXPULSION UPHELD.**

Some time back Boilermakers' Union No. 6, of San Francisco, expelled James A. Ryan from membership because he had repeatedly criticised the officers and the action of the majority in the public prints of the city. Very frequently when the union took action that did not suit this member he wrote hurtful articles about the officers and the union and sent them to the daily papers for publication. This the union deemed to be conduct unbecoming a union man and expelled him from membership. He appealed from the decision to the Executive Board of the International Union of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders. The local union has now received notice from International Headquarters that its action in the case has been sustained and that Ryan must stand expelled.

**WON'T JOIN ALLEN'S STRIKE.**

Governor Allen's proclamation that May 1 be celebrated as "American Day" was scoffed at by Topeka trade unionists, who called on the state executive to obey his own law and not advocate a state-wide strike. The local trades council made this declaration:

"Resolved, By union labor in the city of Topeka, that it does not wish to hamper 'the continuity of production,' as prohibited in the governor's industrial court law and will 'stay on the job' on May 1—as it has in the past—and take no part in Governor Allen's attempt to create the impression that there is an un-American spirit in Kansas."

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**EIGHTH MONTH OF STRIKE.**

May Day marked the beginning of the eighth month of the Bay Cities Metal Trades strike, in which more than 40,000 workers have been involved since October 1, 1919. Speaking on the occasion before the San Francisco Labor Council, Frank C. Miller, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, said:

"The strike is in as good condition today as it was seven months ago. We have made wonderful progress during the last few weeks. We have won over virtually all the commercial shops and will soon be in a position to concentrate our attack on the shipyards."

"The metal trades workers are fighting with the spirit that has made San Francisco famous in union labor circles everywhere. It will be remembered that it was some 8000 metal trades workers of the Bay District who in 1901 fought for eleven months for the nine-hour day. This heroic fight established the unions in so strong a position that not until last October, eighteen years later, did the employers dare to attempt to disregard the rights of the workers."

"San Francisco has the reputation of never having lost an important labor fight. There is not a chance in the world of this fight being lost."

"We have fought for seven months. We intend to continue the fight until victory is complete. Our men are prepared to do the fighting, but to carry on the battle with full vigor, they must have financial assistance. In exact ratio as union labor men and union labor women value union principles, they will support the winning fight of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Workers that is being waged against the greatest advocate of breaking labor unions in the United States—the Steel Trust."

Miller further reported that because of their inability to get skilled mechanics to work in their yards under non-union conditions, the shipbuilders of the Bay District are unable to undertake new contracts, or even to do the repair work they have on hand. Twenty-three vessels belonging to the United States Shipping Board are laid up in the Bay District ports waiting for repairs, according to Miller. The Shipping Board recently ruled that all important repairs to its vessels would in future be done by the Navy Department at Mare Island. It seems that the plants of the Bay District shipbuilders are so disorganized that they cannot do even minor repair work.

A veritable panic has overtaken the strike-breakers employed in these shipyards. Hundreds of strikebreakers are leaving the yards daily. When they leave, in most cases they leave not only their jobs, but they take trains and boats that will carry them far from the bay cities.

This exodus is primarily due to the remarkable intelligence system the strikers have developed. Every strikebreaker is known to the union men, and the strikebreakers cannot appear in public without being made aware of being known for what they are.

The shipbuilders are doing their utmost to intimidate the strikers. One of their imported thugs, employed as a guard at the Union Iron Works, a few days ago shot and killed Thomas Laughran, a member of the local Boilermakers' Union. The shooting occurred a full half-mile from the plant of the Union Iron Works. Laughran was shot when he refused to move on at the guard's bidding. What right the guard had to control the movements of a resident of San Francisco on a public thoroughfare is hard to discover.

The methods used in paying strike benefits to the thousands of strikers have been so well perfected that they represent the last word in business-like efficiency and accuracy. Regular strike pay-roll blanks are used in making the payments. Each striker must sign the roll for the particular benefit he receives, and his signature must

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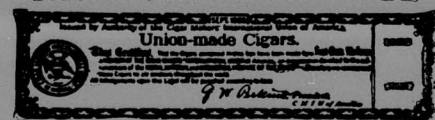
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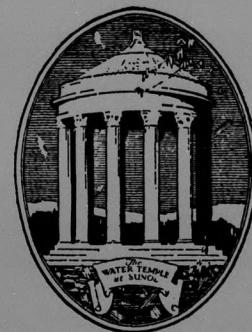
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**Helping A Hotel**

"We found a steady stream of water running in the dish pantry where creamers, sugar bowls, etc., are rinsed."

This is an extract from a report made by our Service Department on the water waste of a big San Francisco hotel.

Other instances were cited where employees were wasting water, especially in the kitchen and laundry.

Whether hotel guests wasted water our Service Department could not, of course, accurately determine.

We know, however, that many travelers are extravagant in this regard.

One very curious case in our experience was that of a woman from the Orient who so arranged the stopper of the bat-tub that, with the faucet running continuously, the tub stayed half-full of water for three days.

This enormous waste kept alive an exotic plant that needed a constant circulation of fresh water!

Our Service Department made three recommendations to the hotel manager who requested the examination:

1. Close watch to see that all water fixtures are tight;
2. Strict orders forbidding employees to let water run when not in use;
3. Separate meters for various departments, so that excessive use of water may be charged where it belongs.

These recommendations have value, not only for hotels, but for all businesses where water consumption is large.

If you think that in your business you use a disproportionate amount of water, communicate with our Service Department and get the benefit of expert advice.

Our "Useful Service" may help you, as it helped that large hotel, to a substantial saving in your water bills.

**SPRING VALLEY**  
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be approved by the officials of his union and the officials of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council.

The pay roll and the books are gone over every week by the executive committee of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council. With three or four checks for every payment, absolute accuracy and honesty are assured.

Every member union of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council keeps a record of the number of men it has working and the number of men it has idle. Whenever a striker starts to work, his union takes him off its strike pay roll, the Council is notified, and the man ceases to draw benefits.

#### TRADE UNION SCHOOL.

The women in the union movement have shown themselves very appreciative of the new "Trade Union School," which is now being conducted in the Labor Temple.

The school as originally planned was organized especially for the wives of striking unionists. The idea was immediately adopted, however, by the union women themselves, the waitresses in particular having shown a keen interest. About forty-five women have registered for the afternoon sewing and millinery classes. The laundresses have requested that a special class be established for them in the evening. This has been done and the class will meet Fridays at 7:30 p. m.

The course in millinery includes frame making, trimming, designing of ornaments, such as flowers, fruits and ribbon, etc. The sewing classes, beginning with a brief sketch of textiles and materials, will take up the testing and altering of patterns, cutting, fitting, and individual work as advanced as desired. At present the members among the waitresses are designing and fitting aprons and waists.

Besides the classes in sewing and millinery others have been started in English, elementary and advanced, and citizenship.

This is a labor school, boost for it; its opportunities for development are unlimited. The schedule of classes are as follows:

#### Courses.

I. Home Sewing, 8 lessons; Wednesday, 3-5 p. m., beginning April 14th; Union Hall. Friday, 7-9 p. m., Small Banquet Hall.

II. Millinery, 8 lessons; Thursday, 3-5 p. m., beginning April 14th; Federation Hall.

III. Elementary English, 15 lessons; Tuesday, Thursday, 7-8 p. m., beginning April 13th; Small Banquet Hall.

IV. Advanced English, 15 lessons; Tuesday, Thursday, 7-9 p. m., beginning April 13th; Small Banquet Hall.

V. Citizenship, 10 lessons; Monday, Wednesday, 7:15-8:15 p. m., beginning April 12th; Small Banquet Hall.

#### STATE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces an examination for the position of general foreman of electrical equipment with the State Department of Engineering, to be held in San Francisco on May 22, 1920. The wages are \$10 a day.

The duties of the position include the actual work of installing, as well as the supervision, under the direction of the electrical engineer of the Department of Engineering, of the installation of electrical equipment in the new San Francisco State Building.

Candidates must be qualified to install electrical equipment as well as to direct journeymen electricians, and must be able to read blueprints, lay out work, order materials and carry on electrical work in perfect harmony with other construction. They must also have had at least ten years of experience as inside wiremen, three years of which time must have been as foreman electrician or electrical superintendent.

The examination is open to all American citi-

zens residing in California who have reached their twenty-first but not their sixty-first birthday on the date of the examination, who are in good physical condition, and who meet the above requirements.

No written test will be given. Candidates whose experience meets the above requirements will be notified when and where to appear before a special board of examiners appointed for the purpose by the Civil Service Commission, at which time they will be rated upon their experience and fitness for the position. A rating of at least 70 per cent must be secured in order to pass the examination.

At the time of the oral interview, candidates will be required to pass a physical examination given by the examining physician of the Civil Service Commission. The physician will charge \$1.00 for this service.

Persons desiring to enter this examination may secure application blanks from the State Civil Service Commission at Room 331, Forum Bldg., Sacramento, and Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, and from the following offices of the State Free Employment Bureau: 933 Mission St., San Francisco; 401 Tenth St., Oakland; 176 South Market St., San Jose; 916 H St., Fresno; 200 South San Joaquin St., Stockton.

Completed applications must be filed with the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Bldg., Sacramento, or before May 17, 1920.

#### CO-OP. AN EDUCATION.

President Walker of the State Federation of Labor of Illinois shows that the co-operative movement possesses advantages other than reducing prices.

The trade union executive is a member of the American Federation of Labor co-operative committee, and says that workers are acquiring, to a surprising degree, a knowledge of co-operative theory and practice. In addition they will eventually possess a knowledge of industry, commerce and economics.

"These acquirements," said President Walker, "will enable the workers to operate their own stores, conduct their own productive enterprises and to know the relationship between law (the

Government) and industry and commerce, and thus be able to act more intelligently politically in protecting and promoting their interests."

The child who demands the union label wields more influence than the man or woman who strikes. The strikers' place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the union label.

The union label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it they are often elements of weakness in the struggle for bread.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday, April 30, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present, except Vice-President McGuire, excused.

**Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Glass Blowers No. 22—Joe Blanchard, J. C. Hawkins, W. O'Brien. Street Railway Employees—Bernard Doyle, vice J. Phealan. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Bert Ritchie, W. J. Lebrecht, vice F. J. Thompson, H. Washburn. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From the following unions enclosing strike donations: Ice Wagon Drivers, Garment Cutters, Barbers, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, Egg Inspectors, Street Railway Employees, Sausage Makers. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to investigation of shortage of labor. From Tailors No. 80, thanking Council for donation for strikers. From Boilermakers No. 6, relative to expulsion of their member, James A. Ryan. From Loyal Order of Moose, inviting delegates to lecture of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart. From Locals No. 29 and No. 72 of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, relative to their suspension by California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Officers of Council—From Co-Operative Meat Company, notice of 20 per cent dividend on stock. From Board of Supervisors, Finance Committee hearings on budget. From Watchmen's Union, relative to budget scale.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Stationary Firemen.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of Executive Council, State Federation of Labor. From Supervisors, relative to protest of unions against awarding contract for city's janitor work. From Alton, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly, notice of unfairness of Brokaw Eden Washing Machine. From Boilermakers No. 6, relative to expulsion of James A. Ryan.

Concurred in—From Washington, D. C., Central Labor Council, relative to indorsement of the Sterling-Lehlbach Retirement Bill, S. 1699. Resolution of Delegate L. F. Compton, commending Labor Clarion editor for editorial entitled "Pass a Law."

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended indorsement of scale of Cemetery Workers. Recommended declaration of intention to levy boycott against Soda Works, 18 Oakwood street. Referred wage demand of Electrical Workers No. 6 to the Secretary for negotiation with city. Arranged for another conference with Players' Club and the Maitland Playhouse. Recommended indorsement of demands of hostlers in police department and the fire department; indorsement of the wage scale of Barbers No. 148. Protest against proposal of Municipal Railway to displace trackmen by janitors. Recommended adoption of a resolution protesting against arrests under Lever act. Report concurred in. Resolution reads:

"Whereas, It has been called to the attention of this Council that railroad workers and others who have struck or quit their positions have been jailed under the provisions of the Lever Law; and

"Whereas, While we are on record against unauthorized strikes of every character, yet stand equally firm for the principle that the men and women of labor have the undoubted and constitutional right to quit any employment without being subject to arrest and criminal prosecution; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 30th

day of April, 1920, does emphatically protest against the arrest and imprisonment of workers under the Lever Law, or under any other law or legal pretext whatever, making it a crime to quit an employment; and that we at all times insist upon the right of any employee to quit an employment of any nature for any reason that may seem sufficient to such employee, provided that such quitting be upon reasonable notice, that it be not undertaken to interfere with or prevent the Government or any of its agencies from performing its lawful and usual functions, and that it be not of such character as to become a general strike or an endeavor to disorganize society for the accomplishment of revolutionary or political ends."

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Complaint of Tailors No. 80 concerning violation of convict labor laws, heard and laid over for another meeting, and new notices to parties concerned issued. On subject of immigration of Mexican labor, recommended that Senators and Congressmen be advised of Council's adherence to present immigration laws. On the subject of investigation of powers of Board of Supervisors to raise and lower entire assessment roll, committee has come to the conclusion that according to constitutional provision and its interpretation by the courts, no such power exists. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Butchers—Campaigning against use of Chinese-handled meats; Fair Market still unfair. Cigarmakers—Strike on at Tampa; demand for union label not encouraging. Tailors—Now in the ninth month of their strike; still operating their own shop at 111 New Montgomery street. Metal Trades Workers—Are standing firm, with good prospects of winning, but need more funds than ever; outside shops nearly all settled with better conditions than before the strike. Photographers—Request not to patronize the Hartsook and Novak studios. Bakers—Are holding conferences. Glass Packers—Contemplate discontinuing assessment. Garment Workers—Will hold whist party in Labor Temple, Thursday evening.

**Report of Label Section**—Will campaign for printers' label on cartons.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on bills, and same were ordered paid.

**Unfinished Business**—Convention call of American Federation of Labor. Moved that Council send a delegate; carried. John P. McLaughlin of Teamsters No. 85, placed in nomination; further nominations laid over to next meeting.

**New Business**—Moved that Secretary lay before Musicians' Union No. 6, unfair attitude of their member, Roncovieri, Superintendent of Schools.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Demand the union label, card and button.

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**CHIROPRACTOR EXPLAINS.**

When we somewhat humorously in a recent issue referred to the initiative measure proposing to legalize the mode of healing known as "chiropractic," we did not reckon with our host, that is to say, we confessed we were ignorant of the merits of the proposition and until good reason be shown why we should vote for something we know nothing about we would not vote for it. We have since received a letter from Dr. Simon Mueller, Chiropractor, of this city, who takes up his cause very earnestly, and for the information of our readers we quote the essential part of his explanation:

"The science of Chiropractic is Nature's drugless, bloodless road to health. Your presumption as to the origin of the name is correct. The first part of the word is taken from the Greek language: Chiro, meaning hand; practic, meaning done. Therefore Chiropractic means hand-done.

Chiropractic is the art and science of vertebral adjustments, founded on the theory that pressure on spinal nerves by a displaced vertebra (subluxation) is the physical cause of 95 per cent of all diseases. Brain is the instrument which makes and sends impulses over the nerves. Every cell, and in turn every organ of the human system, is controlled by the brain through the nerves. It is the brain that sends its command over the nerves to the heart to propel the blood into the minute capillaries; peristaltic motion of the digestive tract depends on the nerve impulse from the brain. In fact, there is no action of any organ or cell without the proper innervation. Only a very casual investigation of the human organism will convince anyone that we are living in the nerves and that the nerve center, the seat of all activity, is the brain. Forming our conclusion from this undeniable state of things, we have to admit that the less obstacles there are in the path of the nerves the better will be the health of the individual; with other words, if the cycle from the brain to the cell and from the cell to the brain is fully one hundred per cent, the expression of the cycle, health must of course be hundred per cent also. The spinal bones in their natural order are nerve protectors; out of order they are nerve disturbers. The Chiropractor, who is trained to locate misaligned segments of the spinal column, knows exactly what organ is supplied by the emitting nerves, and by a unique move (adjustment) with his hands restores misaligned vertebrae into its proper alignment, therefore the nerve impingement is released and the organs get their full one hundred per cent of nerve power; life and health is the inevitable result. The Chiropractor does not heal, treat or cure, uses no drugs, surgery, Osteopathy or any other form of practice. He calls into play the only art of his science, that is to adjust the cause of the disease and let nature cure. A Chiropractor deals with conditions, not theories, that is why he corrects the cause with spinal adjustments, instead of experimenting in the use of medicines, etc."

**MANY PROTESTS RECEIVED.**

The Board of Public Works acknowledges receipt to date of a communication from each of the following unions and labor organizations protesting the acceptance of an offer made by the American Building Maintenance Company under date of April 5, 1920, to perform the janitorial work in certain municipal buildings. The matter has been taken under advisement.

San Francisco Labor Council—A. A. of I. S. and W. of N. A., Panama Pacific Ex. No. 5; Anti-Jap Laundry League, Asphalt Workers' Local No. 84, Auto Painters No. 1073, Bakers' Union No. 24, Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union No. 227, Bill Posters and Billers No. 44, Brick Layers No. 7, Butchers' Union, Local No. 10; Car-men's Union, Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, Cigar

Makers' Local No. 228, Cooks' Union, Local No. 44; Cooks' Helpers' Union, Local No. 110; Coopers' Local No. 65, International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, Egg Inspectors' Union No. 16086, Electrical Workers, Local No. 92; Electrical Workers No. 151, Elevator Operators' Union No. 495, Fur Workers' Union, Garment Workers No. 131, Gas and Water Workers No. 9840, Hatters' Local No. 23, Horse Shoers No. 25, Hospital Stewards and Nurses' Union, Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union No. 519; International Boiler Makers' Local No. 9, I. F. T. E. A. & D. A. Local No. 11, Iron Molders' Auxiliary, Janitors' Protective Union No. 367, Label Section, Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 256, Leather Trade's Council, Machinist Lodge No. 68, Mailers' Union No. 18, Marine Diesel & Gas Engineers' Association No. 49, Metal Polishers No. 128, Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 226, Molders No. 164, Moving Picture Operators, Musicians' Union, Local No. 6; Painters No. 19, Pattern Makers' Association, Photographic Workers' Union No. 17061, Picture Frame Workers, Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Local No. 34, Press Assistants' Union No. 33, Printing Pressman's Union No. 24, Retail Clerks' Local No. 432, Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, Retail Shoe Clerks' Local No. 410, Riggers and Stevedores' Union, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 104, Shipyard Laborers No. 520, Stationary Firemen No. 86, Steam Engineers, Tailors' Union No. 80, Teamsters No. 85, Theatrical Federation of S. F., Trackmen's Union, Division 687; Typographical Union No. 21, United Leather Workers, Branch 97; Upholsterers' Local No. 28, Upholsterers and Trimmers' Local No. 3, Waiters' Union, Local 30; Waitresses' Union No. 48, Warehouse and Cereal Workers, Watchmen's Union, Local 15689; State Building Trades' Council of California, San Francisco Building Trades' Council, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 31, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, Carpenters' Union (number of union not given), Carpenters' Union No. 22, Carpenters' Union No. 95, Carpenters' Union No. 483, Carpenters' Union No. 1082, Carpenters' Union No. 1689, Carpet Workers' Union No. 1, Electrical Workers No. 6, Elevator Constructors' Local No. 8, Granite Cutters, Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union No. 59, Marble, Bed rubbers and finishers, Marble Workers' Local No. 375, Millwrights No. 766, Painters' Union No. 72, Slate and Tile Roofers' Union No. 15, Sprinkler Fitters No. 663, Tile Layers' Local No. 19, Varnishers and Polishers' Local No. 134, Wood Carvers' Association, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Local No. 65.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
By W. J. Fitzgerald, Secretary.

**EMPORIUM-GRAMS.**

"The Emporium"—the store with "bad habits." The manager of the Emporium—saint abroad and a devil at home.

If the manager of the Emporium has lowered salaries by substituting women for men elevator operators, why not apply to him the "Lever Act."

If the manager of the Emporium wins another such victory as he won over the women alteration hands, he is undone.

If you don't get the union label on the garments at the Emporium, don't buy any.

Anything bought at the Emporium is too dear at any price.

The Emporium will be good, when it is made to behave.

Organized Labor's unfinished business—the boycott of the Emporium.

Let's go elsewhere and stay away from the Emporium—make it unanimous.

It is not all truth that illumines.

**THE CALL OF THE SOIL.**

The call of the soil has been insistent to public men of all ages. Both of the Catos frequently retired to the farm from the political life of Rome. Cromwell found peace in its pursuits away from the distractions of London. Washington, at the height of his career, looked down the Potomac from the quagmire of the Capital to Mount Vernon with a longing heart, and finally yielded to its call. There is a reason for this. It has been said that man shall eat the labor of his hands. This is as true today as when it was written, but when it was written it meant the labor of the fields. That which the toiler in the shop seeks in vain is the effect which is derived from coming in touch with the earth. If every laborer owned a patch of soil, however small, and had the time to till it, I doubt if ever there would be the labor disturbances which confront us today.—Huston Thompson.

**Orpheum**

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

**THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE**

"Doc" Baker, the Noted Protean Artist in "FLASHES," a lightning Revue of Fun, Fads and Fashions, with Polly Walker and Bud and Jack Pearson; ERNESTINE MYERS & PAISLEY NOON, Interpreters of Terpsichorean Art, Grand McKay at the Piano; WALLIS CLARK and Company in "What We Want Most"; FRANK DE VOE and HARRY HOSFORD, Excerpts from Musical Comedy; NEWHOFF & PHELPS, in "Fragrant Tunes from the Garden of Melodies"; WILLIAM CUTTY, in "I've a Terrible Lot to be Thankful For"; RINALDO BROTHERS in Roman Art; "VIE" QUINN, the Last Word in Jazz Art, assisted by Frank Farnum, George Kreer and the Memphis Five.

Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

EXCEPT SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS  
PHONE DOUGLAS 70

**THE STANDARD SINCE 1884**

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UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality —STORES— First in Style

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605 Kearny 26 Third  
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FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES  
DRAPERIES

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EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

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Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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Columbus Ave., S. F.



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in the Mission



Always Ask For  
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS  
Any Store on Mission Street  
Between Sixteenth and Army

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Regent Theatre.  
Pal's Waffle Kitchen.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

William L. Chenery, in a recent number of The Survey, writing at some length on the subject of the International Joint Conference Council of the Allied Printing Trades, sets forth in an interesting manner the latest indication of the trend toward a new stage of economic organization. Already the employers and workers in the unionized branch of the printing trades have created legislative machinery capable of dealing with their affairs on a national scale. A meeting will soon be held for the purpose of creating a judicial body to cover the country. Thus the printing industry is establishing for itself a comprehensive system of self-government, a system in which employers and employees are jointly represented. The joint conference council of the printing trades represents firms which it is reckoned do from 70 to 75 per cent of the book, periodical and job printing business of the United States. The actual representation is as follows:

United Typothetae of America (closed shop branch), two members, one representing bookbinders.

Printers' League of America, one member.

Association of Employing Stereotypers and Electrotypers, one member.

International Typographical Union, one member.

International Printing Pressmen, one member.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, one member.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, one member.

The Council is not a closed body. Eligible organizations which are not now members may unite with it by ratifying its principles. In addition to working out a system of industrial justice and to developing district organizations for legislative purposes, the printing trades are building for themselves a system of economic government and of industrial law. It is significant to observe in this connection that in the very preamble of their agreement the assertion is made that "compulsory arbitration is deemed impractical as a means of adjusting controversies between employers and employees." Voluntary agreements with conciliation and arbitration are the method preferred. The importance of this decision, arrived at by organization of business men and of workers, who have had long experience in dealing with each other through collective bargaining, is great. It is no doctrinaire pronouncement, nor is it an assertion of prejudice. It is a deliberate judgment founded on a great body of observation and experiment. The business men and the union leaders who have united in this venture have taken simply the next rational step in the management of their own affairs. But at the same time they have given striking testimony to the direction in which industry is now marching.

To meet new problems, the printers are creating new industrial machinery. So it is that a development such as the International Joint Conference Board has arisen. The country has become a single market, and even the printers whose businesses are relatively still small and individually owned are being driven to recognize this reality. To a degree unapproached in some other industries they have preserved competition. Their present integration on a national scale does not weaken that competition. On the contrary, by equalizing industrial conditions competition is reinforced, for thereby efficient management is given a fair field to show its unimpeded powers.

Congress—though it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The Largest Exclusive Stove Store  
on the Pacific Coast  
**Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.**  
STOVES AND STOVE REPAIRS  
FOR ALL MAKES  
2205 Mission St. Phone Mission 4061  
Corner Eighteenth SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JOHNSON BROTHERS  
**UNION SHOE SHOP**  
FINE SHOE REPAIRING  
SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR MISSION  
Opposite Labor Temple; Next to Victoria Theatre

**SCHLUETER'S**  
Household Department Store  
2762 Mission Street  
Easy Terms if Desired

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

**Columbia**  
OUTFITTING CO.  
2352 MISSION ST.  
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

Marten B. Joost W. W. Joost  
**Joost Hardware Co., Inc.**  
The Mission Tool Store—Hardware, Tools,  
Paints and Oils, Sporting and Household  
Goods—Automobile Accessories, Tires.  
3043-3045 16th St. Phone Market 5740  
Near Mission SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MAKE TAYLOR'S SAMPLE HAT STORE  
**"YOUR HAT STORE"**  
Union Made Hats of the Highest Quality  
and Style at prices far below the present  
market price.  
2363 MISSION STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO  
"A Hat to fit your head and pocketbook."

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SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

**MISSION DAIRY LUNCH**  
HOME MADE PIES  
HOME COOKING  
UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

PHONE WEST 793  
**SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY**  
SOCKS DARNED

**KEYSTONE CREAMERY**  
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS  
AT REASONABLE PRICES  
TRY US!  
2002 Mission St. Near 16th Street 2768 Mission St. Near 24th Street



**SCAB MUSIC USED BY SCHOOLS.**

A controversy is now going on over the question of the rights of school teachers to unionize. There are some who believe that this should not be permitted, but, if such an organization would assist in instilling into the thoughts of the students of the schools the good which unionism is doing, and has done, for the workers of this land, and the necessity of helping the movement by making it a positive rule to always employ union men and women, it will be worth while, not only to allow the teachers to organize, but to urge them to do so, as a benefit to mankind in general.

This should not apply to the public schools only, but to other schools as well. They all need it. To cite an example, the students of the Lick-Wilderming School frequently give entertainments and always employ non-union musicians, in spite of the many protests made by the Musicians' Union. A few nights ago a Lowell High School "class" gave a dance at California Club Hall, on Clay street, near Van Ness avenue (where non-union dances are generally given) with "scab" music, and there are cases of these non-union "school" dances too numerous to mention. The Board of Education has generally responded to any protests made by the Musicians' Union, but the students now use a "camouflage" gag and take the name of a club or society. The use of non-union music by school students is a very common occurrence, and if the unionization of the teachers would lead them to teach their pupils the principles and benefits of unionism (which was recently explained to Mr. Geo. A. Merrill, the director of the California School of Mechanical Arts, whose students are very consistent employers of non-union musicians) then a teachers' union would be a benefit to the community, and it should also be made part of the students' education to become conscious that there is a golden rule which says: "Do unto others as you would be done by." And they should also be taught that unionism has bestowed upon this age higher wages and better conditions, through which everybody shares in the benefits.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, on 14th and Mission streets, is another "school" whose students are deaf to the protests made constantly to employ union men, and who always can be depended upon to hire "scab" music at their entertainments.

There is no doubt that the schools are sadly in need of unionism, and if it is developed in the teachers, there is some little hope of reaching the pupils. For the good of everybody, the teachers should be allowed to organize a union.

**DEATHS.**

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Nicholas Kroeschell of the Cooks; Daniel S. Lennen of the Machinists; Herman Imsick of the Butchers; Carl O. Nelson of the Sailors.

A "tax on sales" is a tax on consumers and will add to the cost of living.

**PROFITEERS IN CLOVER.**

In a speech in the United States Senate Mr. Capper of Kansas included a list of corporations and their immense profits since the beginning of the war. These are exclusive of vast sums that the government must refund because of the Supreme Court's decision that stock dividends cannot be taxed under the income tax law. Senator Capper said that the price of crude oil has been increased 300 per cent.

"Other upholders of government and benefactors of the poor," he said, "are the American Hide & Leather Company, whose profits for 1919 were more than three and one-half times larger than those it gained in 1914; the Central Leather Company, whose 1919 profits are more than double those of the same months in 1918, and the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Manufacturing Corporation, whose profits rose from \$2,174,430 in 1915 to \$9,791,580 in 1919.

"In terms of dividends on its common stock, last year's profits of the American Hide & Leather Company increased from 44 cents a share in 1915 to \$15.52 a share in 1919, or 35 times the earnings it distributed in 1915 and they were ample."

**UNFAIR WASHING MACHINE.**

Alton, Ill., April 14, 1920.

To Members of Central Labor Unions,  
Greetings:

This letter is to notify the members of organized labor that the Brokaw Eden washing machine has been placed on the unfair list by the Alton Trades and Labor Assembly for the following reasons: On March 15 the employees of the Brokaw Eden Washing Machine Company organized in Federal Labor Union No. 17281 to secure a living wage. When the firm learned the employees had affiliated with the American Federation of Labor they immediately called the employees together and told them "if they did not like working conditions and wages they could quit," and about ninety per cent walked out as a protest against such employers. The employees were working nine and a half hours a day and the majority of them receiving the "large sum" of 32 cents and 35 cents per hour, when common labor receives 50 cents in this vicinity. We ask that you urge the dealers in your city to use their good offices to get the Brokaw Eden Company to adjust the grievance with their employees, and if possible have prospective customers write the Brokaw Eden Company that they know the condition that exists in their plant. We also ask that all members and their friends withhold their patronage in this machine until the firm treats justly with their employees.

Thanking you for past favors and thanking you in advance for what each of you can do for the great cause of organized labor, we remain,

Always yours for the great cause,

ELMER WHITTEN, Pres.,

ROBERT W. WINGERT, Act. Sec.,

Alton Trades and Labor Assembly.

The "open-shop" means the "non-union" shop.

**PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES**

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

**OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT**

Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department

THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**BENDER SHOE CO.**  
**"The Family Shoe Store"**

2412 MISSION ST.  
Near 20th Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Phone Mission 9409

Telephone Mission 6260

**REHFELD BROTHERS**

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING  
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

2644 Mission Street  
Between 22nd and 23rd

SAN FRANCISCO

**AN INVITATION**

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes, but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

**FOR THE JOY OF  
FINE VIGOROUS HEALTH  
EAT  
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST****Demand the Union Label**

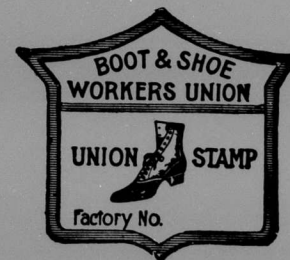
ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories

**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

**This UNION STAMP**

All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,  
Pres.

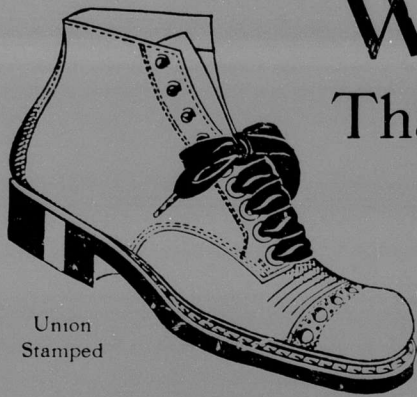
Chas. L. Baine,  
Sec.-Treas



# MEN'S

## Work Shoes

### That Are Cracker Jacks



Union  
Stamped

IF YOU WANT A SHOE  
THAT WILL STAND THE GAFF—  
HERE IT IS

Black & Brown Bordered  
Calf Blucher Lace Shoes

4.50

Dirt-Proof Bellows Tongue Fronts, Full Weight Soles

UNLINED  
VAMPS

San Francisco's  
Union  
Shoe  
Store

**Philadelphia Shoe Co**  
825 MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.  
OAKLAND

Pay Our  
Teachers  
a Living  
Wage

#### STATE CORPORATION DEPARTMENT.

During the past several months repeated warnings to the people of the State have been sent by Commissioner of Corporations, E. C. Bellows, regarding unauthorized securities offered for sale in California. These warnings have been generally published by the newspapers of the State, but have never appeared in the one which continues to disregard the interests of its readers and defy the laws by publishing advertisements of unauthorized securities.

"If those whose confidence in the honor and integrity of their newspaper has betrayed them to invest their savings in the stocks of unauthorized foreign concerns will lay aside their dread of publicity, and communicate with this department, giving a full statement of their cases, it will hasten the progress of justice. I earnestly adjure good citizens who are in position to do so to place public spirit above personal considerations, and help to prevent other unwary investors from being similarly misled.

"I deeply appreciate the assistance received from the press of the State as a whole in protecting the people from the wiles of fake speculators, and deprecate the single instance in which a publisher has valued his advertising profits above public interest and compliance with the spirit of the law."

#### "THE FOREFATHERS"

The Civic Auditorium has been engaged for a local celebration on May 24. In pageant form, the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers in America in 1620 will be portrayed, and following this main feature, groups of arriving colonists will tell the story of the origin of each of the thirteen original colonies, now sovereign States in this mighty Commonwealth. Each colony will be represented by distinctive features, but one and all will be colorful and picturesque, while the completed tableau will present a spectacle at once beautiful and inspiring. Six hundred and fifty persons have been listed for the cast.

The story of the Forefathers appeals to thoughtful Americans as one of the great miracles of history—a single little settlement in Massachusetts Bay expanding into a continent overflowing with resources and wealth; a shipload of men, women and children developing, in three centuries, into a nation of more than 100,000,000 people.

Pageant at 8 p. m.; dancing at 9:30 p. m. Tully's band and the Caledonian Pipe band will furnish the music. Tickets—General admission, 50 cents; reserved section, \$1.00.

If you dig deep enough into the cause of your non-success you will find it is spelled s-e-l-f.  
—Forbes Magazine.

#### TO CONTROL STRIKES.

With a view of eliminating all sectional and spasmodic strikes that do not benefit the bulk of the workers, the Labor Council of New South Wales has come forward with a scheme for the control and regulation of strikes. Briefly, the idea is to cut out the strike that does not pay, and, inversely, to strike when it can be shown that the strike is a direct benefit.

The scheme laid down provides the following: Before any union can strike or do anything likely to involve other unions in a strike, the union concerned must first give notice of its intention to the labor council, which will immediately set inquiries going to ascertain: (1) has every means to effect a settlement been tried? (2) is the strike justifiable? (3) is the time opportune for such strike? (4) possible financial assistance, (5) what are the chances of winning the strike?

If after these investigations are made it is decided that a strike shall take place, all other unions interested shall at once prepare to obey the Disputes Committee, which will be created to deal with the matter. If, on the other hand, the committee decides that the time is not opportune for the strike, the union or unions concerned shall obey the mandate of the committee.

This scheme is too autocratic. It takes the power of calling strikes out of the hands of those who are expected to go out and places the power in the hands of a committee. It doubtless would prevent many idiotic strikes, but so would government by a benevolent despot prevent many of the mistakes made by the people in governing themselves. The plan is entirely out of tune with democracy and no labor movement which adopts it will be successful or long-lived. People are better satisfied with their own blunders than they are with accuracy enforced upon them by others. For these reasons we see nothing to be boastful about in the Australian scheme. The American Federation of Labor plan, giving each craft autonomy over its own affairs, is better.

#### WHO GETS THE MONEY?

Several weeks ago a story was sent out by the United Mine Workers of America, stating that Jack Bell and other miners at Tiltonville, Ohio, were placing in each car of coal mined by them a note which read as follows:

"We miners got 60 cents a ton for this coal. How much did you pay for it?"

Bell has written the United Mine Workers' Journal that a contractor at Osceola, Ark., informed him that this coal sold at Osceola for \$11 a ton, and a letter from another man at McKinney, Texas, stated that the coal from Tiltonville was selling there for \$15.60 a ton, and that the ton consisted of 1,800 pounds.

The United Mine Workers say this incident proves what they have been saying for a long time, that there is too much difference between what the miner gets for mining the coal and what the consumer is required to pay for it. It proves further, they say, that the miners are not to blame for the high price of coal throughout the country, in spite of the fact that an attempt was made by some coal operators recently to justify a large increase in the selling price by saying that the increase was made necessary by 27 per cent increase in wages granted to the mine workers.

"It is not the miner that gets the money the consumer pays for his coal," it was said at the United Mine Workers' headquarters. "Some one else gets it and we believe the public should know it."

#### MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

After two months' negotiations with their employers, the Milk Wagon Drivers report an increase of \$15 per month for all of their members. Increase became effective May 1st.

## Good Clothes at Moderate Prices

UNION



SHOP

# HERMAN THE TAILOR

1104 Market Street

11 McAllister Street